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TURKEY.

Report from Constantinople.

[Report No. 235.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *December 20, 1899.*

SIR: The sanitary condition of the city of Constantinople is rather good. The number of deaths registered from the 20th of last November to the 18th instant is 955, of which 2 were from measles, 12 from diphtheria, and 33 from typhoid fever.

The official sanitary news from the Turkish provinces, except Bassorah, is good. From the latter province it is stated that cholera broke out at Amara; that said place as well as the city of Slay are surrounded by a sanitary cordon, therefore the lazaretto of Kaut-el-Amara is considered useless, and consequently abolished.

I have the honor to inclose herein the following communications of the sanitary board: The sanitary decisions concerning the parcels and fruits coming from Egypt, the quarantine against Bassorah, the quarantine against Egypt, the acceptance without any quarantine of ships coming from Ceylon, and the communications concerning the establishment of a serum institute for the preparation of serum by the inoculation of which the outbreak of plague is prevented.

Respectfully,

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
U. S. Sanitary Commissioner.

[Inclosures.]

Circular telegrams to the health officers, December 2, 1899—Translated in this Bureau.

[No. 1.]

By decision of the superior council of health the five days' quarantine imposed on arrivals from Egypt is reduced, for departures subsequent to December 2, 1899, to forty-eight hours of observation, with disembarkation and disinfection at the lazaretto of the clothing and effects of passengers and crew, as well as of susceptible merchandise.

Dr. COZZONIS,
Inspector-General.

[No. 2.]

By decision of the superior council of health, vessels arriving with clean bill of health from the island of Ceylon and without pilgrims on board shall be given free pratique in ports of the Ottoman Empire.

Dr. COZZONIS,
Inspector-General.

[No. 3.]

CIRCULAR TELEGRAMS OF DECEMBER 12, 1899.

By decision of the superior council of health, fruits and vegetables arriving from Egypt are accepted.

By decision of the superior council of health, postal packages arriving from Egypt are accepted. The disinfection of mail from the same source is abolished.

By decision of the superior council of health, the ten days' quarantine against arrivals from Bassorah is suspended.

Dr. COZZONIS,
Inspector-General.

[No. 4.]

COMMUNICATION OF THE ENGLISH DELEGATE.

PÉRA, *December 12, 1899.*

DEAR M. STILPOVICH: Not being well I do not venture, in such weather, to go to the meeting of the council to-day. I therefore beg you to make my excuses and to communicate to the council the inclosed bulletins in regard to mortality in India.

If the question of the establishment of a bacteriological laboratory at the expense of

the sanitary treasury, should be renewed before the council, I beg you to repeat my protest. As delegate of the English Government I can not act contrary to the stipulations agreed on between the Sublime Porte and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty. If the other members of the council persist in this proposition without the consent of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty the presence of its delegate in the council can no longer be justified.

Accept my assurance of regard.

E. D. DICKSON.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AFRICA—Cape Town.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 60,000. Total number of deaths, 201, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 4; measles, 1, and 5 from whooping cough.

ARGENTINA—Buenos Ayres.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 784,859. Total number of deaths, 1,195, including diphtheria, 13; enteric fever, 5; measles, 9; scarlet fever, 30; whooping cough, 9, and 132 from phthisis pulmonalis.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria.—Year ended December 31, 1899. Estimated population, 26,000. Total number of deaths, 210, including enteric fever 1, and 2 from beriberi.

CANADA—Province of Ontario.—Reports to the provincial board of health for the month of November, 1899, from 640 localities having an aggregate estimated population of 2,125,864, show a total of 1,501 deaths, including diphtheria, 40; enteric fever, 40; measles, 6; scarlet fever, 12; whooping cough, 8, and 146 from phthisis pulmonalis.

DENMARK.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 2,311,000. Total number of deaths, 19,650, including diphtheria, 969; enteric fever, 232; measles, 609; scarlet fever, 1,541; whooping cough, 861, and 310 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Copenhagen.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 355,000. Total number of deaths, 3,680, including diphtheria, 216; enteric fever, 59; measles, 52; scarlet fever, 316; whooping cough, 98, and 78 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GERMANY—Weimar.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 27,438. Total number of deaths, 44, including 1 from diphtheria.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended December 23, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 27.5 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Portsmouth, viz, 42.4, and the lowest in Huddersfield, viz, 17.6.

London.—Two thousand six hundred and seven deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 58; scarlet fever, 11; diphtheria, 54; whooping cough, 31; enteric fever, 36, and diarrhea and dysentery, 12. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 29.9 a thousand. In Greater London 3,401 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 27.2 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 21 from diphtheria, 11 from measles, 5 from scarlet fever, and 3 from whooping cough.